88-4151

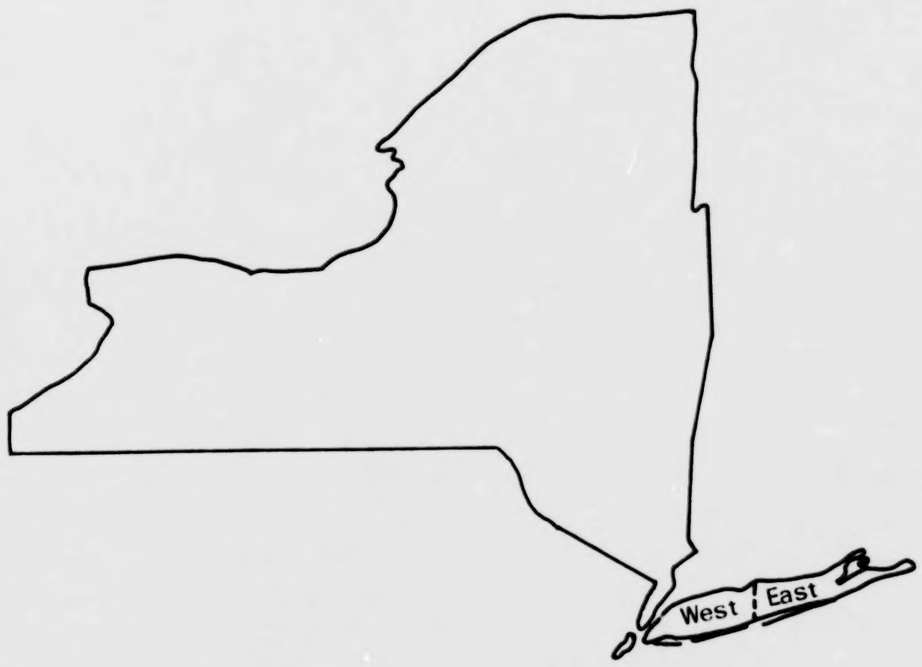
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPTH TO THE WATER TABLE ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, IN MARCH 1979

By

Dale L. Simmons



WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS REPORT 88-4151

Sheet 1. West

Sheet 2. East

Prepared in cooperation with the

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Syosset, New York

1989

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS REPORT 88-4151
SHEET 1-WEST

DEPTH TO THE WATER TABLE ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, IN MARCH 1979

This map (east and west sheets) shows depth to water below land surface on Long Island in March 1979. It was prepared from a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map and a map showing the water-table altitude in March 1979 (Donaldson and Koszalka, 1983). Although water levels were slightly higher than normal in March 1979 because of greater-than-average precipitation in January of that year, the map contours generally reflect the normal long-term water-table configuration.

Depth to ground water on Long Island is less than 150 feet in most areas, ranging from 0 feet along the shores and stream channels to greater than 250 feet in the extreme northwestern part of Suffolk County. The depth to water is determined primarily by the island's glacial geology and associated topographic features but also is affected by local and temporal variations in precipitation and ground-water withdrawals.

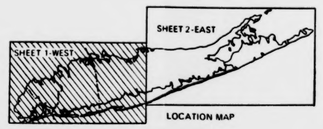
The water table is a subdued expression of the island's topography; thus, the depth to water generally is greater in topographically high areas, such as those near the north shore and the east-west-trending glacial moraines that form the "spine" of the island, than in low-lying areas, such as stream valleys and most of the southern half of the island.

This map depicts the regional configuration and is not meant to provide precise depth-to-water information for specific locations. It does not take into account local hydrogeologic conditions or "perched" ground water. In general, depths to water inferred from the map may be considered accurate to within one contour interval, or ± 25 feet.

This map was prepared in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

REFERENCE CITED

Donaldson, C. D., and Koszalka, E. J., 1983, Water table on Long Island, New York, March 1979: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 82-163, 2 sheets.



EXPLANATION

—100— LINE OF EQUAL DEPTH TO WATER.--Contour interval 50 feet; 25-foot contour line included. Hachures indicate depression

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, topographic maps, 1:24,000 scale

DEPTH TO THE WATER TABLE ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, IN MARCH 1979

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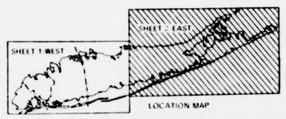
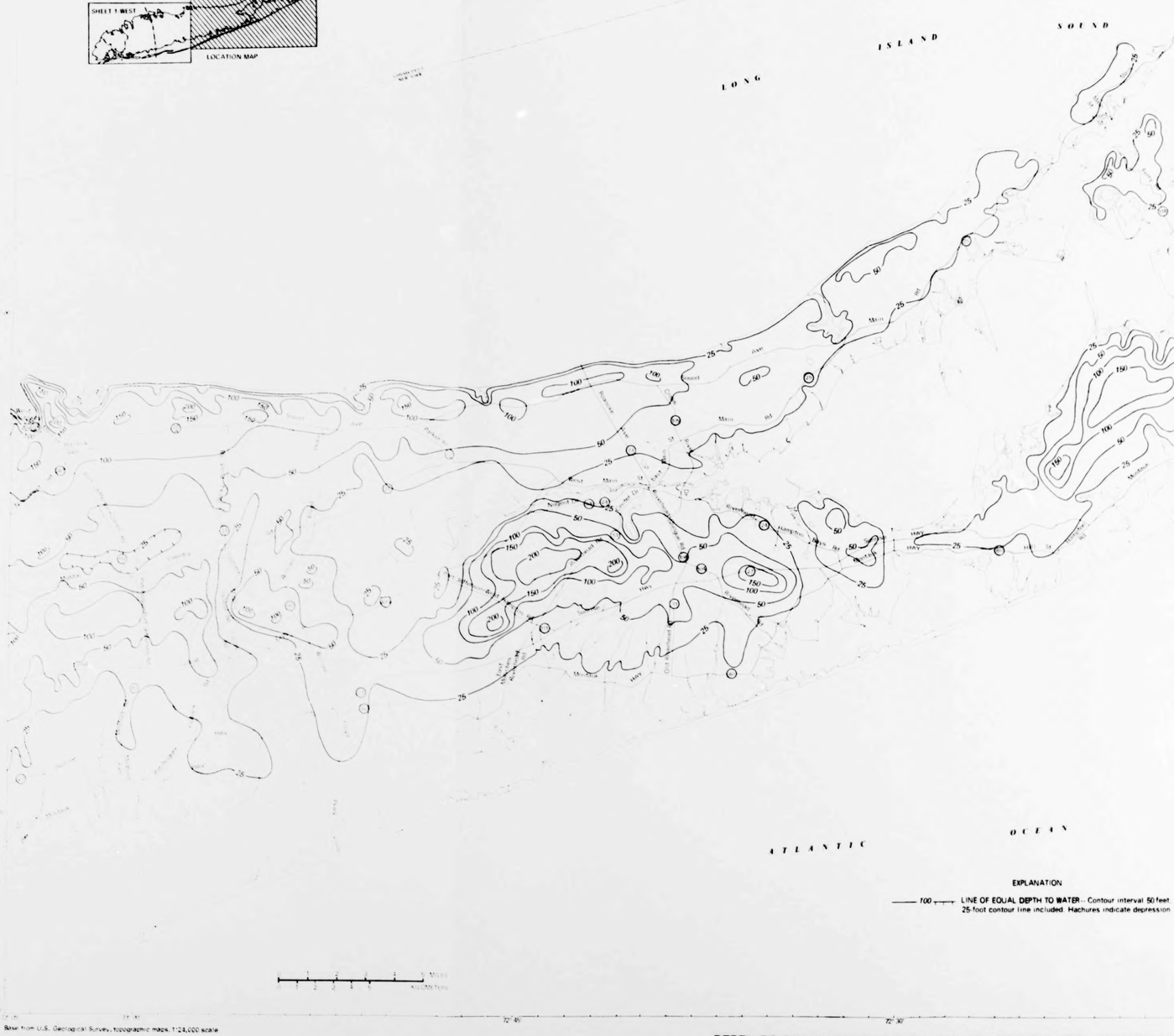
WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS REPORT 88-4151
SHEET 2 - EAST





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